

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 13 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 53, 3 p.m.
Humidity 58.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.10

2830 日廿月二十年寅甲

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS COMPLETELY FAIL IN POLAND.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN KILLED.

America's Note to Germany.

UNRESTRICTED PASSAGE OF VESSELS DEMANDED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

Sir John Jellicoe Honoured.

Feb. 12, 9.5 p.m.
The Gazette announces that the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, for meritorious services.

Russian Stock Issue.

Feb. 12, 8 p.m.
There has been an issue to-night of ten million Russian Treasury Yearly Stock, quoted at 95 per cent.

German Stock Declines.

Dealings, the first since the re-opening of the Stock Exchange, in German Imperial Three Per Cent. Stock are at 56.1-2 against 74 at the end of last July.

America's Demands.

Feb. 12, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says the Note to Germany declares that American vessels must have unrestricted passage on the high seas and in unblockaded waters, adding that the destruction of an American ship might lead to a change in the hitherto friendly German-American relations.

Artillery Engagements.

Feb. 12, 4.50 p.m.
A Paris communiqué says there have been, for the most part, artillery engagements.

The enemy exploded a mine in the end of a trench at La Boisselle. We maintained our ground.

We bombarded the railway stations at Thiancourt and Armaville.

Huge German Losses.

Feb. 12, 6.35 p.m.
A semi-official communiqué issued in Paris states that the failure of the German attacks in Poland appears complete. The German losses are unprecedented. It is reported that they exceed 40,000 dead.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Shattered by Allies' Fire.

Feb. 12, 1.5 a.m.
A Paris evening communiqué states:—The enemy strongly bombarded Nieuport and the banks of the Yser, but only slightly damaged property. Our artillery replied effectively.

In the Argonne region, at Bagatelle, after a violent fight with trench mortars all the morning, the Germans at one o'clock attacked the Maria Theresa work, advancing in columns of four on a front of five hundred yards. The attack was shattered by our artillery and infantry fire. The Germans lost a great number of dead.

In the Vosges, south of Chateau-Luisse and north of Saints-Maria Pass we seized a trench by a coup de main. There has been a violent artillery duel at several points of the front.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

February 13, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 57 p.m. 61
Humidity 69 " 54

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAM.

Labourite's Premature Question.

Feb. 11, 6 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. W. Jowett (Lab.-M.P. for West Bradford) asked whether the Government was prepared to state on what terms Great Britain and the Allies would discuss peace, with a view to ending the terrible loss of life.

Sir Edward Grey replied that recent public utterances in Germany gave no reason to suppose that the purpose Mr. Jowett had in view would be promoted by adopting the course suggested (loud cheers).

Sixty Per Cent. of Wounded Again Fit.

Mr. Asquith announced that about 60 per cent. of the wounded had recovered and become fit for service. Arrangements had been made by which Field Marshal French would shortly send a bulletin twice a week as to the doings of the British.

Enemy's Trade—More Stringent Measures.

Mr. Asquith informed Lord Charles Beresford that the Government was considering more stringent measures to be taken against German trade in view of the flagrant violation by the enemy of the rules of war. He hoped shortly to announce the measures.

A Short Way With German Pirates.

Lord Charles Beresford suggested that German raiders by sea and land, when captured, should be treated as pirates and publicly hanged for the murder of women and children.

Mr. Asquith said that he was not prepared to make a general statement, and each case must be dealt with on its merits.

Welsh Guards—A New Regiment.

Feb. 11, 11.45 p.m.
His Majesty the King has sanctioned the formation of a battalion of Welsh Guards to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murray-Thripland, a captain in the Reserve of Officers, and late of the Grenadier Guards, who served in the Sudan Campaign of 1898 and in South Africa.

Big Losses on Both Sides.

Feb. 11, 5.55 p.m.
Along the whole front to Champagne, says a Paris communiqué, there have been artillery duels and aviation sorties. We repulsed German attacks on the woods gained by us in Mesnil-les-Burles. The struggle in Argonne, around the Maria Theresa work, has been most violent. The German forces were composed of a brigade, but we maintained all our positions. The enemy's losses were considerable and ours were also serious. Thick fog and heavy snow have been experienced in the Vosges. A German attack on Lt. Fontenelle was made on an intensely dark night by two battalions. We yielded some ground, but regained it almost entirely by counter-attacks.

Russia's Take Another Thousand Prisoners.

Feb. 12, 1 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué states that the concentration of very great German forces in East Prussia has been definitely established. The Germans are developing an offensive, especially in the directions of Wislouwski and Lyck. The presence of new formations from the centre of Germany having been discovered, our troops are retiring from the line of the Mazurian Lakes towards the frontier but are holding the enemy. There have been collisions on the right bank of the Vistula from Myschneitz to Ostrolenka, Serpez and the Skrwa river, and only a cannonade on the left bank of the Vistula.

America's Note to Great Britain.

The Note to Great Britain recites that the State Department has been advised of a declaration by the German Admiralty, that the British Government has explicitly authorised the use of neutral flags. It also mentions the Luxemburg incident and the press reports of the statement by the Foreign Office defending the use of neutral flags, and declares that the American Government views with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing the waters mentioned in the German order.

United States Withdraw Ship Purchase Bill.

Feb. 12, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Washington states that it has been decided to withdraw the Ship Purchase Bill which has been before the Senate, and to substitute therefor a private Bill limiting Government ownership to a period of two years after the restoration of peace and prohibiting the purchase of interned vessels.

The Wilhelmina.

Feb. 12, 4.50 a.m.
A message from Washington reports that the State Department has decided that the s.s. Wilhelmina must go to the Prize Court, in consequence of the German decree appropriating all foodstuffs.

[The Wilhelmina is a vessel of 8,975 tons gross, built in 1900 at Newport News and belonging to the Mason Navigation Company of San Francisco.]

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Text of America's Note to Germany.

Feb. 12, 6.50 a.m.

A message from Washington states that the texts of the Notes to Great Britain and Germany have been published.

The Note to Germany reminds her that the sole right of belligerents is limited to the visiting and searching of vessels, unless a blockade is effectively maintained, which the American Note understands is proposed. In this case, the Note continues, to declare or exercise the right to attack and destroy any vessel, without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo, is an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany, in this case, contemplates it as possible. The Note reminds Germany that the United States is now open to criticism for unusual acts if the commanders of German warships act on the presumption that the flag of the United States is not used in good faith. Should they destroy, on the high seas, American vessels and the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than that of an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which is very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily existing between the two governments, and the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to strict accountability for such acts and to take any steps that might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property. The Note concludes by mentioning that representations have been made to Great Britain regarding the unauthorized use of the American flag for the protection of British ships.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

THE DUMA ADJOURNS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London. Received Feb. 12.

The Russian Duma has adjourned its sittings till December next.

CARRANZA AND SPAIN.

A CASE OF TIT FOR TAT.

London. Received Feb. 12.

General Carranza has ordered the Spanish Minister in Mexico to leave the country on the ground that he was refused as a Spanish subject.

GERMANS IN AMERICA.

The Passport Fraud Uncovered.

New York, Jan. 2nd.—An alleged conspiracy to furnish German army officers and reservists with American passports, fraudulently obtained, to enable them to return to Germany from this country without danger of molestation by French or English authorities, was brought to light to-day by the Department of Justice.

The disclosure came with the arrest, late this afternoon, of Carl Raroede, a former agent for the North-German Lloyd Steamship Line, and with the removal from the outward-bound steamer Bergensfjord of a German army officer and three German reservists. All of them were charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government through the use of American passports.

The four soldiers were taken off the steamer, which was bound for Bergen, Norway, just as she was passing quarantine and brought back to New York on a revenue-cutter. All four bore photographic passports issued by the State Department to Americans, and alleged to have been furnished them by Raroede.

Other arrests are expected in the near future, one a prominent German-American in this city.

Buroe said to-night, according to agents of the Department of Justice, who questioned him, that whatever he had done had been done on his own initiative, and was inspired by patriotic motives. He was held in \$20,000 bail, which he was unable to furnish to-night. With him were arrested John Aucher, his alleged associate, who was also held in \$20,000 bail, and Raroede's seventeen-year-old son.

The German army officer, Lieutenant Arthur Wilhelm Ziebse, was paroled on his honour "as an officer and a gentleman" not to leave New York City while the present proceedings are pending. The three revolutionaries, who recently came here from Chile, were held in \$5,000 bail each.

The arrests were the culmination, it is said at the Department of Justice here to-night, of an investigation which has been in progress ever since the arrest in England of Carl Lody, who was subsequently executed in the Tower of London as a German spy. Lody had a passport issued to an American, and it became known to the Department of Justice that other American passports also were in the hands of German citizens. This discovery was of great concern to the State Department, as it was feared that Americans holding perfectly good passports would be open to suspicion and possible peril of their lives in the countries belligerent to Germany.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2nd.—Local representatives of the Department of Justice to-night took into custody Morris Daich, said to be an attorney of New York, on a charge growing out of alleged issuing of false passports in New York.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A new U.S. Bill will prohibit the purchase of interned vessels.

It has been decided to withdraw the Ship Purchase Bill from the U.S. Senate.

The main points of the U.S. Note to Britain and Germany are given in telegram.

In Argonne the enemy's losses have been considerable, and those of the allies serious.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED

His Majesty the King has sanctioned the formation of a Welsh Guards Battalion.

About 60 per cent. of the British wounded have recovered and become fit for service.

The Russian troops are retiring from the line of the Mazurian Lakes towards the frontier, but are holding the enemy.

Field-Marshal Sir John French will shortly send a bulletin twice a week of the doings of the British forces.

Lord Charles Beresford suggests that German raiders by sea and land, when captured, should be treated as pirates and publicly hanged.

The U.S. State Department has decided that the *Wilhelmina* must go to the Prize Court in consequence of the German decree appropriating all foodstuffs.

The British Government is considering more stringent measures to be taken against German trade in view of the flagrant violation by the enemy of the rules of war.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and some points from the British reply to the U.S. Note appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

A further instalment of the article on "Old Hongkong" is given on page 5.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

The latest donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund are acknowledged to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"The Grotesques," Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, February 15.
Italian Grand Opera Co.—Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, February 16.
Shanghai Challenge Cup Competition, Yanling.

Friday, February 19.
Diocesan School Old Boys' Association Smoking Concert—8.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 20.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Ltd.—Annual meeting—11.30 a.m.

Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—City Hall—noon.

Friday, February 26.
The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Ltd.—Meeting—11.30 a.m.

Saturday, February 27.
Concert in aid of Allied Forces' Tobacco Fund—Theatre Royal—9 p.m.

Thursday, March 5.
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

Friday, March 6.
Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual Show—Botanic Gardens.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Shanghai Sikh's Savings. At the beginning of the war much alarm was felt by local Sikhs regarding the stability of the banks, says the *N. C. Daily News* of February 4. Large numbers of men withdrew all their savings from the Hongkong Bank and from the Municipal Savings Bank, Shanghai. Yesterday a cook in the employ of the Police requested permission to return his money to the bank by instalments of \$20. When asked what he had done with the remainder he said it was buried in the Race Course and he was awaiting a favourable opportunity to go and dig it up!

Largest Gas Engine in World is Built in San Francisco.

After a successful trial trip of ten hours' duration, says the *San Francisco Examiner*, the "steel ferry boat Ramon, propelled by the largest gas engine ever built in the world, has been placed in commission by the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway as a ferry for transporting their trains across the Sacramento river. The construction of this vessel and her engines has been followed by engineers throughout the country with considerable interest, and her trial runs, according to the owners, have entirely justified the installation of this type of motive power. On account of the prominence of the large Diesel engines in Europe, it is noteworthy that the largest gas engine should be constructed in San Francisco. The arrangements for the propulsion of the Ramon are rather unusual for a motor-driven craft, although the same scheme has been used for steam vessels of similar character. The propelling engine is set amidships and is a 600-horse-power unit, constructed by the Union Gas Engine Company. This engine measures forty-three feet over all and weighs approximately 120,000 pounds. It is coupled to a propeller at each end of the vessel through friction clutches. As the two propellers are of opposite pitch, the movement of the boat is controlled by engaging either one clutch or the other, thus eliminating the necessity of reverse gear or reversing the engine itself.

Fire at an American Consulate. Shortly before midnight on January 30, a fire was discovered in the residence of the American Consul-General at Tientsin. The alarm was promptly given by the police of the German and British Concessions, but a considerable time elapsed before effective streams were brought to bear upon the blaze. The fire was got under without great difficulty, but not before the roof had fallen in, and the interior of both the Consul-General's residence and offices had been heavily damaged by water.

Snow and Ice in the North.

In addition to bringing the snow to Tientsin, the easterly winds have piled up drift ice in the river to a height in some places of over ten feet, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of February 4. From the watch tower at Lai-ku nothing but ice can be seen in the Gulf. Shipping schedules in many cases are sadly broken, vessels being hemmed in by ice in the Gulf for several hours at a time. The Fukushu Maru, the latest arrival at Tong-hu, was delayed for six days in the Gulf unable to make head way on account of the ice. Quite a new chapter has been added to the lore of the river; and incidentally it has been a memorable season for amateur photographers. Another Shanghai Masquerade Ball.

The Masquerade Ball at the Astor House Hotel was a great success, over 300 people being present. The costumes were excellent and very original. Dancing was kept up until an early hour of the morning.

Request to National Gallery.

The late Baroness Pirbright, Pirbright, Surrey, and Avenue d'Iena, Paris, widow of Lord Pirbright (Baron Henry de Worms), who died on November 26, has left £225,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. To the National Gallery she gave three pictures by Lucien, So-dama, and Orcagna; to the Musée National du Louvre a picture by Terzaghi.

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AMERICA'S NOTE.

Britain's Interim Reply.

AUSTRIAN KAISER INTERVIEWED.

"Too Feeble to take Control."

London, Jan. 10.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the course of his interim reply to the United States Note on the subject of examination of American exports, concurs in the principle announced by America that belligerents should not interfere with the trade of neutrals, unless such interference was necessary for the safety of the belligerent's actions.

Great Britain would endeavour to act within this principle, provided that she was not denied the right to interfere with contraband of war.

Statistics are quoted by Sir Edward showing that New York's exports to neutral countries largely increased in November, 1914, as compared with those for the corresponding month of 1913.

The reply suggests that the shrinkage of neutral countries' trade complained of by America was due to the diminished purchasing power of belligerents.

As a result of the audience the Prince came away with the impression that the aged monarch was at present without any voice in the conduct of affairs.

He even asked his visitor to give him the latest news, saying in a plaintive tone that he knew why they did not tell him the truth.

His Highness failed, however, to obtain any help from the Emperor. He used all the family influence he possessed in Vienna, and eventually obtained permission to leave for Switzerland.

The Prince assured the representative of the journal referred to that the ruling class in Austria is beginning to see the hopelessness of the position in which Germany has placed them. On all hands he heard remarks that "Germany had dragged Austria into the business."

Plain Language.

Sir Edward Grey said that it was imperative for Great Britain, in the reply adds, to stop copper shipments which which were not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

The Government had positive evidence that four Swedish consignments had been destined for Germany. He was unable to believe the United States' question as to the propriety of taking suspected cargoes to the Prize Court. In regard to food-stuffs, he could not give an unconditional undertaking in view of the enemy's departure from the accepted rules of civilisation and humanity and the uncertainty about such rules being violated in future. It was essential to bring to port all vessels suspected of carrying contraband.

The Government had placed cotton on the free list, yet it had received information that cotton-carrying ships had been specially selected to carry concealed contraband, and he affirmed the Government's intention to examine such suspected vessels.

It was impossible for Great Britain to permit the export of rubber to America unless the latter country admitted Britain's right to submit rubber cargoes exported from America to the Prize Court.

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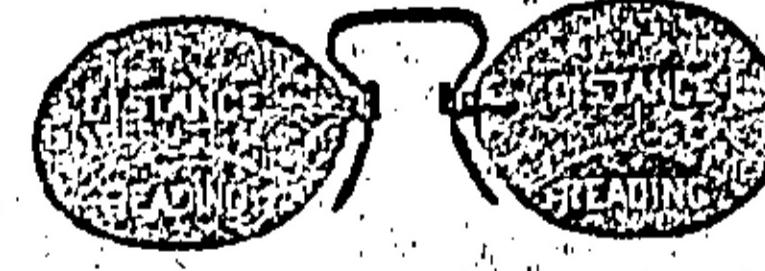
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Liechongloong, Bindjei.

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W. B. ELWES,

Superintendent

Hongkong, Feb. 11th, 1915.

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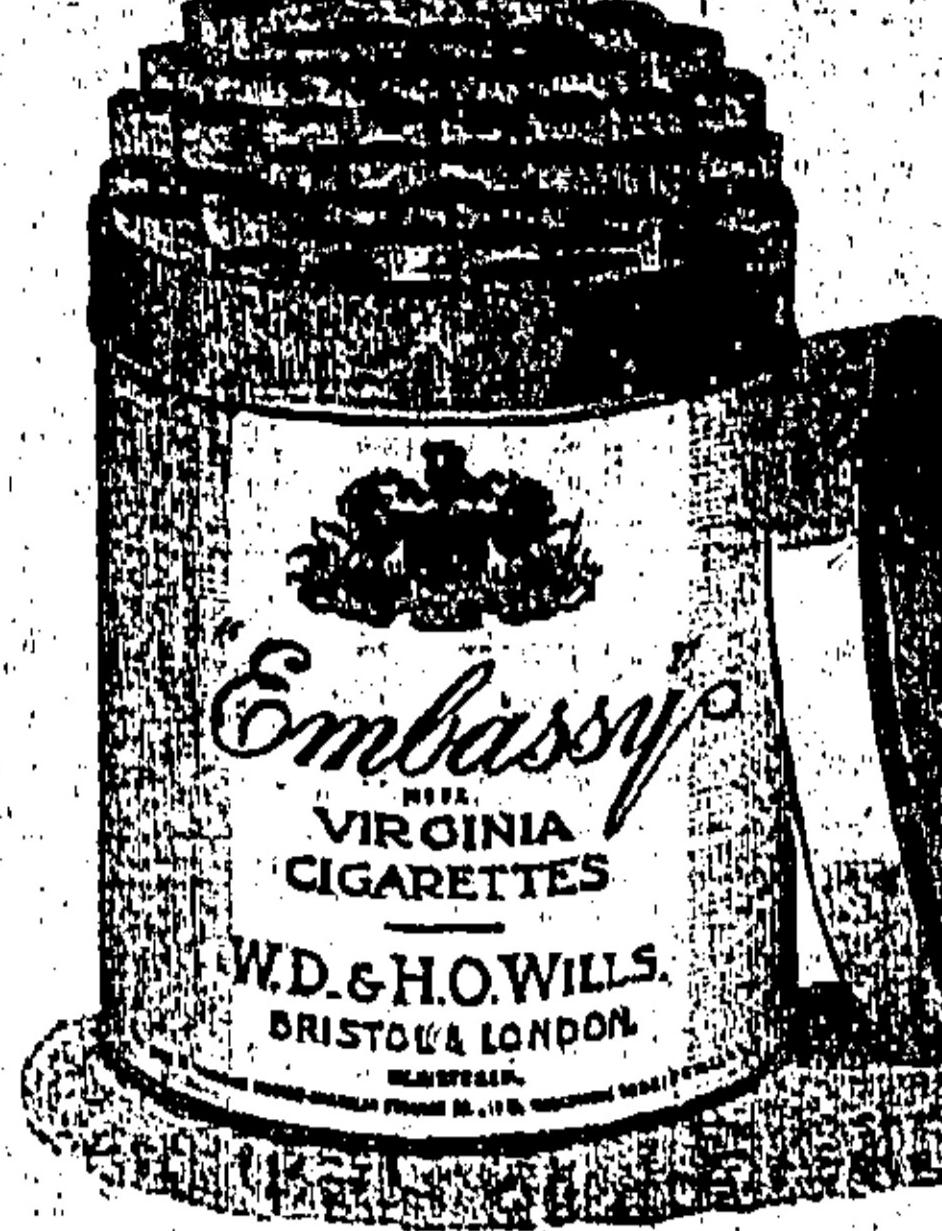
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E. BLACK,

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Hongkong, Feb. 12th, 1915.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

GERMANY, ENGLAND AND CULTURE.

Commander Steemann's lecture, which we reported in our issue of yesterday, is noteworthy for its extreme fairness; its readiness to yield to the adversary every point that can honestly, and with loyalty to one's own side, be yielded. The lecturer never once attempted to discount Germany's achievements, whether military or intellectual, but just paid honour where honour was due, when it came to a question of fair and square comparison between Britain and her enemy. He even went the length of owning that "as a nation, we show little appreciation of our value of culture," yet generously refrained from pointing out that, taken on the same broad lines—"as a nation"—a similar statement might, without injustice, be made concerning Germany.

Are the Germans "as a nation" so far ahead of the British in point of culture? We endeavoured to show, in a couple of leaderettes some few weeks ago, that the average Britisher has a somewhat exaggerated idea of Germany's contributions to art, literature, science and history. It is true that our friend the enemy has produced a greater number of recognised scientists, philosophers and musicians than we. Leaving, for the moment, the science and philosophy out of the question, and granting the music, what is there in the history of German literature to compare with that of Britain? Can Germany—can any European nation (other, perhaps, than France)—show such a list of literary geniuses as the unbroken line from Wyatt, Surrey and Sir Thomas More down to the eighteenth century poets, dramatists and essayists; a line, by the way, that the German dulness introduced by the two first Georges helped to bring to an end? For what encouragement did the Hanoverians give to letters, in comparison with what the Tudors and the Stuarts had given? Cromwell or William of Orange could not have afforded less. Of course it may be urged that Germany gave as printing, to start with, and that medieval Augsburg was far ahead, in general culture, of any modern city. Undoubtedly; but the Germany of the Middle Ages, save in isolated districts, is as dead as the Rome of Horace's day. Luther attended to that matter, the almost immediate effect of his influence being to coarsen the fibre of the people and to convert their gentle intellectuality into a harder and more or less gross and utilitarian view of the things that had formerly delighted them. Those who take the trouble to read some of the details of his attack on Erasmus will not quarrel with the statement that he introduced into German disputation an atmosphere of bullying and of senseless invective, side by side with which refinement could scarcely hope to exist.

It may be taken, then, that English literature more than outweighs German music in the balance of culture. As regards painting, Germany has produced (not including, of course, Albrecht Dürer and Hans Holbein, both of whom belong to the more refined period already alluded to) as few masters as Britain. When we come to consider the rival scientific and philosophical outputs, we get on to ground that is far more debatable, because both must yet await the dictum of history. It is idle to say that Haecel, for instance, has done more for the scientific world than Darwin, in view of the fact that some scientist may yet arise who will prove both to be wrong. Leibniz, then Kant and Hegel, and then Schopenhauer, have all, in turn, given of their best to the cause of philosophy; but hardly had Schopenhauer's influence begun to work when a more modern "philosopher"—Friedrich Nietzsche—arose to tell him and his predecessors, in language as gentle and persuasive and tolerant as Luther's own, that they were all wrong and that his was the only true path. True, Britain's own philosophical history has not been free from squalls and squabbles, but we have at least been spared a Nietzsche. Germany can "lay" three names in science and philosophy to every one of Britain's; granted; but when posterity comes to judge of these things it will be necessary to prove that e.g. Kant was of more practical service to the thinking world than Hume had been, or that Weissmann has contributed more to the scientists' stock of knowledge than Huxley. A word might be added as to the amount of appreciation which German and British efforts after the beat in science, letters and art have met with among the people at large; of both countries. Here again, there seems little to choose. British and American tourists become estatic when they find a Bavarian peasant executing a beautiful carving, and urge that our own poorer classes are more given to pipes, beer and spirit; but it would not be difficult to find in a Lancashire mill or a South Wales coal pit, workmen who know far more of John Sartorius than most Germans in the same rank of life know of any one of their own logicians or economists; and if English and Irish elementary school education is inferior to that given in Germany, the average Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate of twenty will yet bear comparison with the Heidelberg or Leipzig youth of the same age.

Chinese New Year.

The authorities in China who, a year or so ago, talked of abolishing their big national festival and following the Western Calendar where the observance of New Year is concerned, must have realised by this time that such radical changes are more easily planned than accomplished. It may be that, since the Revolution, fewer crackers and fewer smart costumes have been in evidence at this season, but the root idea—that of general rejoicing and of settling accounts—remains practically untouched. In places like Hongkong and Singapore, mere propinquity has naturally more or less forced the Chinese, with the exception of the coolie class, to take some notice of general British holidays, like Christmas and New Year, and so the importance of their own feast may have diminished by imperceptible degrees; but this falling off is not going to affect China as a whole. Nor do we see why it should. Nor—if it come to that—do we see what right the Chinese Government has, to seek to make the people bow wholesale to foreigners' customs. How would Britishers like to be told that, in future, they must keep their Christmas at the same time as the Russian? We may well take this opportunity of wishing to our large circle of Chinese readers, and their friends, all luck and health for the New Year.

Lord Charles to the Fore.

Lord Charles Beresford's remarks on the subject of piracy, and of how to deal with the perpetrators thereof, are beautifully characteristic of one of the most popular men in the Empire and one of the most essentially British Britishers in the whole world. Many of our readers have been in the Colony long enough to remember his visit to Hongkong in 1898, when he succeeded, as usual, in making himself well liked all round in a very short space of time, among both British and Chinese. All his life he has been famed for his cut-pockets; the outspokenness of an honest, sturdy, obstinate Briton who hates to see time wasted and who has no use for humbug, "frills" or half-measures. His suggestion in the House, mentioned in to-day's wire, as to the best treatment for those who raid unprotected coasts might—indeed, assuredly would—have come from Nelson himself. The yard arm and a couple of fathoms of rope is the sort of sea-justice that appeals to this type; and unfortunately we cannot feel that those who have sprung in the past, to accustom Britishers to milder methods, have been doing the best thing for the country. Lord Charles is a "hard case"—and we could do with a few more like him.

Football in War-time.

The paragraph which we published yesterday, dealing with the view held by the troops at the Front as to the continuance of football at Home, is one that some of the talkers might do well to mark, learn and inwardly digest. A fact which seems, until recently to have escaped the notice of many people at Home is the praiseworthy arrangements by means of which our lads at the Front are supplied with their letters and newspapers, with next to no delay. Correspondence from the trenches shows that owing to the magnificently systematic manner in which Earl Kitchener has made his plans, Tommy gets quite a reasonable amount of respite, in fact of idle time, now and again. During such welcome spells, his instinctive thought is naturally for Home news. And what does "news" mean, first and foremost, to the Britisher, the world over? Sport, almost invariably. Imagine Tommy's horror when, on looking for the football column first, he found nothing! It seems to us that the soldier's letter, from which we published a brief extract, is the last word on the subject: "It livens them up to set the results, and to hear the jokes as to which team is best." Who says: "Stop the football!" after this?

DAY BY DAY.

CONTENTMENT CONSISTS NOT IN GREAT WEALTH BUT IN FEW WANTS.—Eloquence.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 56° clear.
 At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 49° clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Mails.

The English Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Malta to-day.
 English Mail.—Closed per s.s. Oriental to-day at 9 a.m.
 Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Chusan to-day at 4 p.m.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.1-16d.

St. Valentine's Day.
 To-morrow is St. Valentine's Day.

Eclipse.

There will be an annual eclipse of the sun to-morrow; it will not be visible in Hongkong.

Civil Service List.

From Messrs. Norouz and Co. we have received a copy of the Civil Service List for 1915.

Christian Union.

The Rev. H. R. Wells will conduct the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at Ying Wah College, on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Contraband.

The Gazette contains a Proclamation by His Majesty the King, revising the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

Auditor.

The name of Mr. A. E. Schulz, Hongkong, is added to the list of persons qualified as auditors under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 30 amounted to 61,742.30 tons and the sales during the period to 55,023.01 tons.

Volunteer Reserve Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. G. Monagu Harston to be Surgeon-Captain in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 3rd February, 1915.

Formerly Commander-in-Chief in China.

Major-General Sir A. Dorward, formerly commanding the British troops in China, is now acting in all matters connected with the movements of Dominion troops on Salisbury Plain, including their occupation.

Gun Practice.

It is noticed that information has been received from the military authorities that the sub-calibre practice notified to be carried out on the 15th instant from Stonecutters' (West) Battery is postponed until the 17th instant.

Official Notices.

The Gazette contains official notification on the following matters:—Egypt, constituted a British Protectorate; Adherence by H. M. Government to the Franco-Moorish Treaty, 1912; H. H. Prince Hussein Kamel Pasba to be Sultan of Egypt.

Government Offices To Let.

It is notified that the Government are prepared to let as offices to suitable tenants, Rooms Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 on the top floor of the Post Office building (New Government Offices) in Pedder Street for a period of three years, commencing from 16th March, 1915.

The Vacation.

It is notified that during the Chinese New Year Vacation the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from 15th February, 1915, to 17th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), except on Public Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PEACE TALK.
 A Matter for the Future.

It is early in the day yet to talk of peace. None the less, the matter has been raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Jowett, one of the Labourites. As will be seen by a telegram elsewhere, He was curious to know whether the Government were prepared to state on what terms Britain and the Allies would discuss peace "with a view to ending the terrible loss of life." From the tone of the question, one imagines that this gentleman is of the "peace-at-any-price" persuasion. If so, he got small encouragement from the reply of Sir Edward Grey—a reply which evidently represented the general feeling of the House, since it was received with loud cheers.

German Guilt.

We are all anxious, of course, that the time should come when there will be an end of the terrible slaughter which marks the continuation of the struggle, but if the pacifists at Home, or our enemies, imagine that, purely in the interests of humanity, we are now prepared to sheath the sword and largely to forget the criminal deeds of the Kaiser and his men, they are sadly mistaken. The Allies have suffered far too many outrages at the hands of the enemy to adopt such an attitude. And, after all, on whom does the responsibility rest for all this fearful loss of life? Assuredly not on the Allies. The guilt lies with Germany, and she it who must be punished, and punished adequately, too. It would no doubt suit Germany's purposes admirably to secure peace just now. But the Allies intend to carry the war very much nearer German soil ere they even begin to think of calling a truce.

Time Enough Yet.

There are good reasons to believe that Germany is now beginning to feel the pinch and to realise the futility of continuing the struggle. That being the case, it would be the height of folly for the Allies to hold out the olive branch when every day is bringing them nearer the attainment of the great object on which they have set their minds. Germany and her Allies have to be absolutely defeated and their pretensions definitely crushed. There can be no guarantee of future peace in Europe until that much is accomplished. Germany must be made to suffer much more yet to stonc for her crime against civilisation, and when she has gained further knowledge of the determination of the nations ranged against her it will be time enough to talk of peace and of terms of peace.

The Fighting.

Leaving aside these questions, and coming to the actual fighting, the latest wires to hand show that in both theatres of war the enemy is making desperate efforts, but is only succeeding in further wasting his strength. In France the battle is raging fiercest in the Argonne region, where the Germans have for many days been preparing for big things. They have now made an attack in force in this locality, but it has completely failed in its object and the net result is summed up in the words that they lost a great number of dead on the field. In Poland, too, their efforts have met with complete failure, and their killed are put at the phenomenal figure of over 40,000. Instincts of self-preservation have compelled them to rush huge forces to East Prussia, where, for the moment, they have managed to repel the invaders. This, however, is the only bit of comfort which the fighting of the past week has brought them.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

'Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Feb. 13, 1890.'

The Dollar. February 13—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/1."

A Trifling Sum.

A Trifling Suit.—"The sensational libel suit, in which Mr. Oscar Brandt seeks to recover the trifling sum of \$50,000 from the Editor of the Telegraph for alleged injuries to his battered reputation will be heard before the Acting Chief Justice and a special jury on Thursday next."

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

February 7.—The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank submit their general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half year ending December 31, 1889.

The net profit for that period, including \$307.32 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$1,119,310.47, of which, after taking out remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$1,109,310.47. From this sum the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings per Share, which, at 4/8, will absorb \$460,000 and a Bonus of Ten Shillings per Share, which will bring the total up to \$1,333,333.33. They recommend transferring \$200,000 to the Credit of Reserve Fund, which will then stand at \$4,800,000.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple has been appointed Chairman for the year 1890; and Mr. J. S. Moses Deputy Chairman. Mr. J. F. Holliday, Mr. N. A. Siebs and Mr. E. A. Solomon having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Directors invited the Hon. Mr. A. P. MacEwan, Mr. H. Hoppius and Mr. D. H. Sissoon to fill the vacant seats. Mr. B. Layton, Mr. L. Poenscker and Mr. S. C. Michaelson retire in rotation, but offer themselves for re-election. The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Mr. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullerton Henderson—W. H. Farber, Charman.

(Our readers will be interested to compare the above Statement of Accounts with that published in our issue of last Wednesday.)

No Great Offence.

February 8.—"Being drunk is no great offence in Hongkong, so long as the drunks has got plenty of money. But for a man to get over the mark without any extenuating circumstances in his pocket is another thing, as a bawd-comber, named George Ward, found to his cost this morning, when he got fourteen days for being found lying on his back in Tank Lane, intoxicated and impudent."

New Solicitor Admitted.

February 8.—"The local corps of the Devil's Own received another recruit into its ranks this morning. Mr. Fielding Clarke sat for a few moments in the Supreme Court whilst Mr. A. J. Leach, the Acting Attorney General, moved the honourable Court to admit Mr. Herbert Johnson Gedge—a young gentleman recently placed on the Roll of the Supreme Court of England, and now of the firm of Johnson, Stokes and Master—to practise as a solicitor."

Hongkong Ice Company.

\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.

\$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent Debentures.

Indo-China, S. N. Company.

123 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company.

\$68 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.

\$220 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.

\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.

\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.</

OLD HONGKONG.

A Terrible Sea Crime Recalled.

(Continued from Thursday). Though these notes are not in any way supposed to be exhaustive, or to be anything more than a sketch upon old times in Hongkong, there would be an impression of incompleteness left if some reference were not made to some of the graver crimes that have been committed in the waters of Hongkong and in the high seas adjacent. And it is at this juncture that the famous Kate Waters tragedy must be recalled. The Kate Waters, a British barque, left Hongkong for Sydney, via Foochow, in October, 1878, under the command of Captain W. F. Giese, with whom were two European mates, with a crew of ten Asiatics, three of whom were Chinese. A severe wind compelled the captain to anchor outside for about two weeks before the voyage to Foochow could be resumed. Disatisfaction broke out among the crew, caused, as some of them alleged by the cruelty of the Captain. In the dead of night some of the men murdered the captain and his mates and threw the bodies overboard. The whole of the crew was not concerned with the matter, but they were forced to alter the course of the vessel and run for Pahawan, where the Chinese carpenter was forced to scuttle the ship. They then went to Malingking L. to get water, but, at the same time, the opportunity was taken to get rid of the men who had taken no part in the murder, not the Chinese cook and the carpenter were brutally killed, a third, a coloured woman, escaping by hiding himself. Laur the only remaining witness, a Chinese boy, was also killed.

Public Execution.

Three men eventually stood their trial for murder and piracy and were found guilty and sentenced to death. They were duly executed in the gaol compound, this being the first execution to take place there, the Magistracy compound being originally the scene of these dread punishments. Newspaper reports of the affair show that it was public, witnessed by people in the compound and on Arbutnott Road, while the reporters themselves treat the matter with an attention to detail that is positively revolting. It is, indeed, no wonder that the authorities later refused the press admission to these functions. The institution of private executions is only about twenty years old in Hongkong, and the first spot for execution was at West Point, at a place usually spoken of as Tyburn.

Domestic Servitude.

Even now-a-days the sale and purchase of children, kidnapping and domestic servitude come to the notice of people in Hongkong, and it is not surprising that, when a question was asked about the matter in the House of Commons in 1880, the Secretary of State should reply that he was satisfied that the Governor would repress domestic servitude, and himself declined to interfere in the matter. Attention was called to the matter in Hongkong by the Chief Justice, and his remarks so impressed the local Chinese that they memorized the Governor, and through him the Secretary of State, for permission to form an association for protecting women and girls and for the restoration of kidnapped children to their relatives. It is an interesting commentary on the state of affairs then existent that the Government had to be petitioned for permission to establish an institution which had the service of mankind as its greatest and most benevolent object. That they obtained the permission goes without saying—the Po Leung Kuk exists. Sixteen years after its inception, the Governor was asked to lay the foundation stone of the new home made possible by the subscription by the Chinese themselves of \$30,000 and an addition by the Government of \$20,000, and from that time on the society has done really good work.

(To be continued.)

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

COAL REPORT.

Subscription List No. 19.

Expense Accounts Dept., Naval Yard...	£31.00
Electrical Engineers' Dept., Naval Yard; per Mr. F. W. Wright ...	55.00
H. W. Proceedings of the Garden Fete held at the Hongkong University on 30th January ...	2,073.06
Collected from box at Phoenix Club ...	7.50
A. Sinclair ...	20.00
H. W. Turnbull, S. John's Hall ...	5.00
Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.) Ltd., January ...	292.00
H. C. Lowick, ...	100.00
Chinese Amateur Dramatic Company Queen's College ...	1,079.12
Yu Hing Loong Shop	15.03
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	15.00
Mr. W. S. Batecock	5.00
Mr. H. Murray Bain ...	15.00
Mr. J. H. S. th ...	15.00
Mr. W. F. Knapton ...	3.00
Mr. E. Seth ...	5.00
Mr. G. Harper, ...	5.00
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Mr. G. H. Alcock	10.00
Mr. S. H. Dalton ...	10.00
Mr. F. G. Graham ...	10.00
Mr. W. V. Laing ...	10.00
Mr. C. M. Castro ...	2.00
A. Kinn ...	10.00
M. W. Gow ...	20.00
Mr. A. Fraser ...	10.00
Capt. W. G. Pitcairn ...	10.00
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Patrick Kongmoo:	
Mr. J. Chipperfield ...	6.00
Mr. D. B. Izatt ...	5.00
Mr. H. C. Scrimshaw ...	4.00
Mr. A. Crawshaw ...	3.00
Mr. M. Friedman ...	2.00
Mr. E. A. Friedrichsen ...	4.00
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J. A. ...	7.50
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Mr. Lam Tam Sae ...	3.00
Mr. E. J. Amlio ...	3.00
Mr. Lam Shan Shau ...	3.00
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Mr. T. H. Fisher ...	3.00
Mr. B. A. Stanford ...	3.00
Mr. H. E. Scriven ...	5.00
Mr. R. L. Bridger ...	3.00
Mr. Dunn Clark ...	2.00
Mr. J. C. Englund ...	1.50
Mr. B. W. Cornick ...	3.00
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Mr. A. E. Poole ...	5.00
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Mr. L. Corner ...	3.00
Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie ...	2.00
Mr. J. Sulker ...	2.00
Miss Baylis ...	5.00
Mr. J. M. Gordon ...	5.00
Mr. J. B. Backhouse ...	5.00
Mr. F. G. Herdige ...	4.00
Mr. M. J. Brierley ...	1.00
Mr. D. E. Clark ...	5.00
Mr. A. H. Roberts ...	5.00
Mr. F. Bevington ...	10.00
L. S. ...	3.00
H. B. ...	5.00
A. J. C. ...	3.00
H. Van M. ...	1.50
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Mr. W. L. Forster ...	10.00
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Mrs. A. M. Jones ...	15.00
Mr. F. G. Becks ...	15.00
Mr. J. S. Murray ...	10.00
Collected by Mr. G. T. Lloyd:	
Alfred, Lists 1/18 ...	107,689.54
Monthly Subscriptions	2,090.73
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/18 ...	26,136.73
Total	\$201,811.22
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones:	
Mr. J. H. Woolacott ...	10.00
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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

THE PLAIN DEAL BOX.

A Chinese Story from "Truth."

Hsia Wei-lu was a friend of mine. He kept a small laundry in Chotewell Street, London, E., and he took more pains with my collars and cuffs and dress shirts than all the purely British laundries in the Kingdom would have taken.

But gratitude for well-groomed linen was not the only foundation stone of our friendship.

I had been born in North China, and lived there for the first twenty-five years of my life.

Curiously enough, Hsia Wei-lu had served my father in a minor capacity, and had known me as a child. I spoke his language, and understood more fully perhaps than any Englishman this side of Suez, his hopes and aspirations and superstitions.

Therefore it came to pass that when I called, I was allowed to penetrate behind the shop into the small darkish parlour where Hsia Wei-lu kept flamboyant pictures of his favourite demons, his ancestral tablets, and his papa. Wei Lu's papa had been a sailor in his younger days, and had been attached to one of my father's trading vessels.

He was now a great age and useless as a laundry hand, for he was too feeble even to turn the mangie. He sat all day with his feet in the fender and his yellow hands spread out to the blaze, mowing and muttering to himself in his own tongue, and shaking his head like the mandarins one used to buy in China shops.

And he invariably wore over his loose blue native garment a green and brown shooting coat which I had given him, with a patch of leather on the right shoulder.

I have reason to believe that when I was not expected he smoked opium. His face was as yellow as the skin of a banana.

In the winter of '98 I had been at Bordighera for a month, and on my return I felt it incumbent on me to bring myself up to date with such news as Hsia Wei-lu had to retail. Also after twenty-five years in the mysteriously beating heart of the East one misses it badly. I wanted to smell joss sticks, and to see naughty demons prancing amid scarlet and gold dragons, and to watch the pigtail of Hsia Wei-lu's papa go jerk-jerk on the green and brown back of my old shooting coat.

After a string of conventionalities, Hsia Wei-lu ushered me into the dimly lighted back parlour. The demons were there, and the ancestral tablets, and the smell, but Hsia Wei-lu's papa was extremely conspicuous by his absence. I looked my surprise, and Hsia Wei-lu shrugged his shoulders.

"My father went to join his honourable ancestors a fortnight after your august departure," he said, using exactly the same level intonation for each word.

"Good Heavens, Hsia Wei-lu! Was he long ill?"

"He was very sick for a week, and then he appeared to be recovering. I made the proper offerings, but one morning in the time it takes to drink one cup of tea he was gone."

"Where did you bury him, man?"

"Oh! as for that—in the big cemetery beyond the river, in the part where all my countrymen lie," said Hsia Wei-lu, smoothly.

I stared at him, whilst the English clock in the shop struck eleven. His eyes grew narrower and narrower, till at last they were jetblack between the merest slits of flesh; but his mask-like expression did not change.

But I was not born among mask faces and narrow eyes for nothing.

"And what did you put in the coffin, Hsia Wei-lu?" I asked, softly.

Hsia Wei-lu opened his eyes

to their ordinary width. He was not at all disconcerted.

"Sacks of earth," he said, calmly; "not too full, as suits the weight of an old, old man. To unscrew the lid was a child's work, and the honourable undertakers made no complaint."

I sat down in the very chair which the old gentleman had so perpetually occupied, and I looked up at Hsia Wei-lu, and Hsia Wei-lu looked down on me.

"And when you return to China, Wei-lu?"

"I shall take that which honourably was my father with me, so that he may lie among his own folk, as is but fitting."

"But you are doing well here—that may not be for twenty years—oh?"

"Possibly. Meanwhile the bones, which I have most reverently boiled with all the proper prayers, will take no harm—unless—"

"Unloose what?"

"Unless the Sin Sang should give me away to his English policies."

Mechanically I put out my hand, and Hsia Wei-lu shook it respectfully.

My own father had wished to lie with his forebear, and at immense expense and trouble it had been accomplished, for he came of an Essex family, and had died at Peking.

I sat and ruminated, and the smell of all the East comprehended in smouldering joss-sticks and something which Hsia Wei-lu had been cooking rose to my brain and utterly stilled my British conscience.

"Hsia Wei-lu," I said, slowly,

"I had come to-day to tell you some great news, but yours being greater I had almost forgotten it. I am going back to China next month to see to some matters of business. The new manager is not making a success of things."

Hsia Wei-lu salaamed deferentially.

"There were few likely to follow with distinction in the august steps of your honourable father."

"Quite so. It has just occurred to me that a wooden box—not too large and nailed securely—would be inconspicuous. It might lie in my cabin-trunk. The older Custom House officials are very kind to me, Hsia Wei-lu—they have known me and my family so long—"

I waited again, and the clock went on ticking and the joss-sticks went on smelling.

If Hsia Wei-lu had been a Hindu he would have grovelled to kiss my feet. If he had been an Italian he would have capered. But his country is too old a one to abate any jot of dignity even in the supremest of moments. All he did was to raise his right hand slightly, rather like an Anglican priest pronouncing a benediction.

"May evil spirits forsake your honourable threshold for ever, Sin Sang! The box shall be ready without fail."

It was a neat box of white deal, not much more than 20 inches long and 10 deep—a most respectable, modern box, capable of containing the garnered fruits of a collector's hobby.

I labelled it "Specimens, with care," in case any young official might pull it from the depths of my cabin trunk and wax inquisitive. I should then have referred that rash youth to an older official, well known to me, who had been tender with my cases of moths and butterflies for many a year, and should have asked if there was any need to disturb them now. I should not have considered it necessary to mention that these particular specimens were a carefully disarticulated set of bones, white as milk, with the nails and teeth separately bestowed in match boxes.

"I should like to shake that stoker's hand," said I—"both hands."

"Yes sir. Funny thing, too!"

the steward clutched at the shelf above my head to steady himself

ing ceremonially. He had then as the boat lurched—"he was an oldish chap, they say, in European (as I knew) a lighter heart, and clothes—a green shooting jacket he had made one humble sojourn of with a patch of leather on the great Celestial Empire so right shoulder and a horrid yell—much my friend that he would low face. They swear to the shoot-have esteemed it a privilege to be in jacket. There ain't one aboard torn to a thousand pieces for my now. Still, 'might ha' cracked that overboard since, and there's

oldish chap, their faces is all yellow. Beg yer supreme pence beneath my new pardon, sir, did you speak?"

"Nothing, oh, nothing!" said to its best traditions till Singapore I. "I'm—I'm—going to get up, steward. Just see if it's possible to have a bath! I shall be inter-

ested to hear whether the stoker

who saved a hundred lives last night—confesses. Let me know."

"Yessir, I will, sir."

The steward tacked carefully away, and I lay on my back and thought hard. The wind dropped another four points, and I got up

and dressed.

Later on, still thinking hard, I packed. And as I readjusted the pile of pyjamas over Hsia Wei-lu's deal box I touched it very tenderly indeed.

I felt sure the Customs would be kind to that box. And they were!—Truth.

AMERICAN WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Educating a Native Race.

The Bureau of Education in the Philippines was created by the United States Philippine Commission in 1901. The story of that Commission has been admirably told by Dean Worcester in his work on the Philippines, much the best book that has been written about the islands and containing a most accurate and impartial account of the events leading up to and succeeding the American occupation.

The main work of the Bureau is the administration of all the Public Schools (except those of the Moro province under a separate organization) in the Philippines, but its influence by no means

ceases there. In addition to the 13 annual reports of the Director of Education, the Bureau has issued over 50 "Bulletins" (i.e., special reports) on the widest

range of subjects for those interested or engaged in Philippine education.

The Bureau has also published a course of six "Olivette" educational lectures, a considerable number of text-books specially suited for local needs, and some 20 miscellaneous pamphlets.

For the last two years the Bureau has also been responsible for a monthly illustrated magazine entitled "The Philippine Craftsman"—especially devoted to the advancement of industrial instruction in the Public Schools.

Industrial instruction is in fact the key-note to understanding the distinctive feature of the educational work which is being accomplished in these islands.

There is no other country in the world where this is being done

with the same systematic method,

and the admirable work of the Americans deserves the closest study on the part of all those engaged in native education.

Technical, Agricultural, and Trade Schools of course exist in various forms in most parts of the British Empire, but they not only

touch only a fringe of our native subjects, but also a very small percentage of those natives who are receiving any education at all.

The Americans would appear to be on the high road towards the solution of that difficult problem;

how to educate a native without producing a Baboo, or overstocking the market with inefficient unskilled, unseizable, and consequently discontented clerks.

"I should like to shake that stoker's hand," said I—"both hands."

This is high praise, though no

more than deserved, but it must

not be imagined there are no

rocks ahead. The Bureau realises

very fully that the desired results can only be attained after much patient experiment and adjustment. At present the Bureau is engaged in putting into operation a programme of industrial instruction which is "logical in sequence from grade to grade and in close harmony with the industrial needs of the community."

In fact, the Americans are preparing Filipino boys and girls in the most practical way for the industrial, commercial, domestic activities in which later on they are to have a part.

The population of the Philippines is roughly eight millions, and of this over half a million are being educated in the primary, intermediate, or secondary schools under control of the Bureau.

Boys and girls enter a primary school about the age of seven and remain for four years.

During these years they pass successively from Grade I to Grade 4; the daily school work of Grade 1 is 41 hours and of the other

grades five hours. One quarter of the time is spent in industrial work, mainly sewing or weaving.

The Filipinos are particularly

rich in industrial fibre plants—

fibres, grasses, the bamboos, palms, and rattans. These have

an extraordinary range of com-

mercial use, from building a

house to making a dress, and one

of the most valuable "Bulletins" issued by the Bureau gives a de-

scription of these plants, their dis-

tribution, method of preparation,

uses. In the departmental mu-

seum at headquarters I was shown

specimens of exquisite basket

work done by children of eight

and nine years of age.

From the primary schools a

large number of the children pass

on, approximately at the age of

11, to one of the intermediate

schools. Here specialization be-

gins at once. Such early

specialization is defended, and

would appear to be justified, by

the number of bushels. Then followed a clear and simple description of growing corn, from the selection of soil and seed to the harvesting. Meanwhile in the intermediate schools the girls were being taught how to prepare a variety of different dishes made from corn.

Such was the genesis of the famous corn campaign of 1913. Not only was the camp sign a complete success, but the Bureau was directly responsible for what will eventually improve the diet—and, consequently, the physique—of the islander.

The old axiom that all native races in the tropics are naturally and incurably lazy finds no place in the American Bureau of Education. They have, indeed, seized upon the essential point:

before you can teach a native the dignity of labour, you must teach him how to feed himself. In the special courses of the intermediate schools there is naturally some variation in the curriculum. The course for teaching is largely literary, though even here time is

found for a period of industrial work every day for the first two years. In the third year, apart from lessons in method and daily practice in teaching, lessons are given in hygiene, sanitation, and civics.

In the housekeeping course nearly half the time is devoted to cooking, housekeeping, horticulture and hygiene, and studies.

I was specially struck by the eminently practical nature of the work. In one school I visited, before they did any cooking, the girls learnt to make their own dresses, and the majority were wearing dresses they had actually made themselves.

The kitchen was, of course, scrupulously clean, but in all other respects was modelled exactly on the lines of a Filippino cottage. In most western cooking schools I have inspected girls may be taught to become admirable cooks in hotels or large houses, but they are inefficient or extravagant or discontented in a labourer's cottage. The reason is obvious: they have been learning either to make dishes which no labourer can afford to eat or to use utensils which no labourer can afford to buy.

In the trade course special attention is paid to drawing, and the boys spend from two to three hours every day in the shops.

I spent an afternoon at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades and found boys engaged in making the most beautiful mahogany furniture, wheelwrighting, repairing automobiles, woodworking, machinery, blacksmithing, and ceramics. There

are six "farming" schools in the islands, distributed so that every boy has a reasonable chance of attending one if his parents wish.

Here the academic work is confined to reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic.

The theory of agriculture occupies from six to three periods a week, and the rest of the time is devoted to farm work, alternating with carpentry or repair work on rainy days or when needed.

Each school has upwards of 10 hectares of good land for experimental purposes.

These farm schools deserve close attention. They

might be imitated with advantage even in England, and in English Colonies they ought to form an integral portion of the educational system.

It may be observed that they are not agricultural colleges, nor, as far as I could see, do they attempt the impossible task of combining a high school education with the so-called preparation for agricultural life.

The remaining course in the intermediate schools is that for business.

The most prominent features of the curriculum are arithmetic, spelling and dictation, correspondence, penmanship, civics, and geography, and, of course, typewriting and book-keeping.

A striking example of the methods of the Bureau may be taken from the case of corn. In 1911 there was a deficiency in the rice crop in the Philippines. The result was a considerable rise in price and increased cost of importation.

The Bureau seized the opportunity of teaching the Filipinos a lesson not only in economics but also in diet.

An admirable little "Bulletin" was prepared on corn. The "Bulletin" began by pointing out that although the Philippine Islands are well

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios
(Just arrived from the North, being
the property of the well-known collector, Lah Ven Kee).
The Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Friday & Saturday,
the 19th & 20th February,
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2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios from
Sun to Ming Dynasties and
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comprising:

3-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue
and White Vases, Plates, Bowls,
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Sang-de-boeuf Vases, white
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Old Gold Inlaid Bronzes, Ming
Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff
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Also
A Few Pieces of Finely Carved
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N.B.—The Undersigned will
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(Shanghai), to sell by Public
Auction on

MONDAY & TUESDAY,
the 8th & 9th March, 1915, com-
mencing each day at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street,
A Large and Valuable Collection
of Antique China and
Curios.

(Full particulars will appear
later)

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MESSRS. GONZALEZ BROS.

PRESENT

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COY.,
ON FEBRUARY 15TH,
IN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

RECORD BOOKING.

Don't Miss the Musical Treat of the Season.

MONDAY 15th February.

Grand Opening Night.

"IL TROVATORE"

(English, The Troubadour.) Opera in Four Acts.

TUESDAY 16th February.

"LA TRAVIATA"

Opera in Three Acts.

Founded on Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias" but the Period is
Changed to the time of Louis XIV.

Score by Giuseppe Verdi.

Prices: \$3.00 \$2.00 & \$1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

A. CARPI,
Business Manager.GEO. LESLIE,
Advance Representative.THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an
amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

BAND OF 25TH PUNJABIS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Moberly, and Officers.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Thrilling Detective Picture

"FANTOMAS"

The False Magistrate

in 3 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

Ragtime Duet "Hypnotizing Man."

THE McCLEMENTS.

Nautical Absurdity: Jack's Ashore

SLADE & DELMAR.

THE GREEK SLAVE DANCE:

THE SLAVE, Miss IRENE DELMAR

THE CAOLER, Mr. M. H. SLADE,

Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 13th Feb.

"THE FATAL ENCHANTRESS"

a great exclusive drama

in 5 parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

Also

MISS MAY CLARKE—in her latest songs.

Wednesday, 17th Feb.

Grand Complete Change of Programme

including WAR PICTURES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Being the property of the collectors, Kwong Yung & Co.)

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd & 3rd March, 1915.

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from

Song to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towkong Periods,

comprising:

5-coloured, 3-coloured & Blue & White vases, plates, bowls,

cups & figures etc. etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy," Ming

Incense burners.

Large bronze vases, wine cups, incense burners, Sung.

Jade, agate & porcelain bottles.

Green & red Jade Ornaments.

Old Pekin cloisonné vases & incense burners.

Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration &

blackwood screens with blue & white & 5 coloured Kanghi &

Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures in-

laid in wood etc. etc.

also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, side tables, flower

stands etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Thursday, the 25th February, 1915.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Don't forget after the Show
Surge, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Til' Midnigh.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 20, 1914.

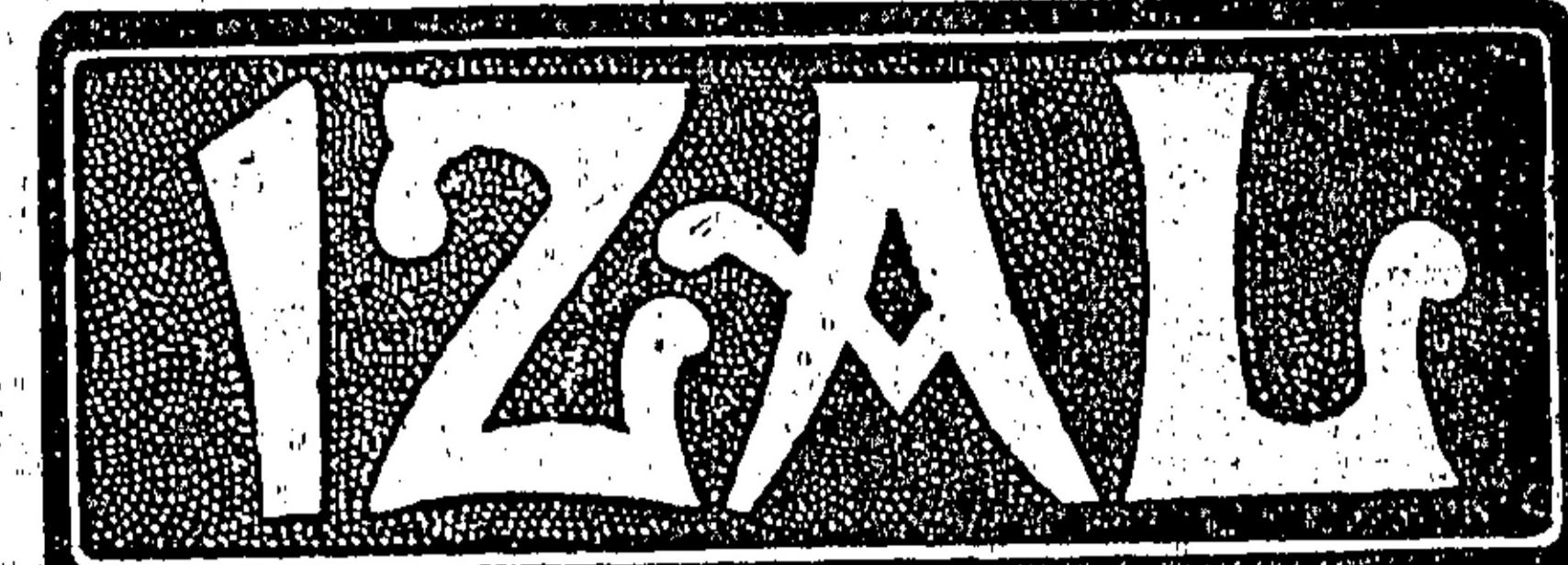
BUTCHER MEAT.

肉食

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	昌	Carambola,—Yeung To	0	檸檬 果子
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	昌	Coconuts,—Ye Tee	each 12	椰子
" Roast,—Shiu	21	昌	Grapes,—Po Tai Tsai	lb. 3	葡萄
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	19	昌	Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	6	檸檬 山頭酸
" Sop,—Tong Yuk	16	昌	America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10	檸檬 江頭酸
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	昌	Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	30	荔枝 石頭酸
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	23	昌	Fresh,—		
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	25	昌	Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	橘子
Bullock's Brains,—No ...	per set 12	昌	Sweet,—		
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50	昌	Pears, (American), K'm San Shoot Lay	16	梨
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	昌	" (Canton), Cookin,—Sha Li	10	梨
" Head,—Ngau Tau	21.20	昌	Peanuts,—Fa Shang	10	花生
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	14	昌	Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsai	8	柿子
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	22	昌	Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Fun Ti Po Lo	each	菠蘿
" Feet,—Ngau Kouk	12	昌	2nd,—Ohung-tang Po Lo	—	菠蘿等
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	20	昌	Plantain,—Tai Chin	lb. 3	芭蕉
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	13	昌	Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	—	李子
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	13	昌	Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15	柚子
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	昌	Walnuts,—Lo Kwai	15	核桃
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-kenk	set 1.20	昌	Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	西瓜
Mutton Chop,—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 26	昌	VEGETABLES, &c.		
" Leg,—Young Pei	26	昌	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	—	
" Shoulder,—Young Shau	24	昌	Chen ...	lb.	丁羅
" Saddle...	27	昌	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	—	豌豆
Pigs' Chitlings,—Chu Chong	27	昌	(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	—	豌豆
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24	昌	Sprout,—Ah Choi	8	油竹
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	14	昌	Long,—Tau Kok	10	油竹
" Fry,—Chu Chap	16	昌	Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8	紅蔥頭
" Head,—Chu Tau	12	昌	Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	8	苦瓜
" Heart,—Chu Sam...	18	昌	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	8	青瓜
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18	昌	Red,—Hung Ke	6	紅
" Liver,—Chu Kon	26	昌	Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsui	10	卷心菜
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	26	昌	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsui	14	卷心菜
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	—	昌	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8	甘蔗
" Leg,—Chu Pei	30	昌	Carrots,—Kau Shun	12	紅蘿蔔
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yan	20	昌	Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	30	紅辣椒
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Young Tau Keuk	set 80	昌	Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	18	紅
" Heart,—Young Sam	each 8	昌	Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	12	綠
" Kidneys,—Young Yin	12	昌	Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	10	咖喱
" Liver,—Young Kon	27	昌	Cucumbers,—Ohng Kwa	each 2	青瓜
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Teai	22	昌	Garlic,—Sun Tau		



IZAL mixes equally well with all sorts of water and is not affected by contact with urine, in which respect it is immeasurably superior to the cheap black so-called disinfectants, which are comparatively very much dearer than IZAL, which can be diluted to ten times the amount and still have a greater germicidal power. IZAL is the result of years of experiment and scientific research.



THE MODERN HIGH-POWER GERMICIDE. A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

OFFICIALLY ADOPTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE CROWN AGENTS,
THE BOARD OF TRADE, AND LEADING RAILWAY COMPANIES,
HOSPITALS, SANITARY AUTHORITIES, AND
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.

ONE GALLON
MAKES
400 GALLONS
EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTING FLUID.

Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., have been honoured by His Majesty King George with the Royal Warrant of appointment as Manufacturers of Disinfectants to

His Majesty.

IZAL

"IN IZAL THEY HAD PUT IN THEIR HANDS A WORTHY AND FORMIDABLE WEAPON FOR BATTING AGAINST BACILLUS." SIR JAS. CRICHTON-BROWNE, F.R.S.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

UNIFORM GERMICIDAL POWER GUARANTEED; MIXES EQUALLY WELL WITH SOFT, HARD, BRACKISH, OR SALT WATER; POSSESSES FAR GREATER GERMICIDAL POWER THAN CARBOLIC ACID AND EVEN MORE THAN PER-CHLORIDE OF MERCURY, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME IT IS NEITHER POISONOUS NOR CORROSIVE.

ONE GALLON
MAKES
400 GALLONS
EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTING FLUID.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
THE PLAGUE GERM IS DESTROYED BY

USE A DISINFECTANT
DAILY IN HOT WEATHER.
DISEASE GERMS BREED AT A MOST PROLIFIC RATE IN HOT WEATHER. FEVER WILL SEIZE A WHOLE FAMILY BEFORE A DOCTOR CAN ARRIVE. HOW MUCH



BETTER IS IT TO OBSERVE HYGIENIC LAWS AND PREVENT THE GROWTH OF INFECTIOUS BACTERIA BY USING AN EFFICIENT DISINFECTANT.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

If you have difficulty in obtaining supplies from your chemists apply to the Wholesale Agents. Do not be put off with substitutes.

THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT
FOR
PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.
THOSE WHO USE IZAL FOR PERSONAL
HEALTH AND COMFORT EMPLOY THE
MOST EFFICIENT MEANS OF WARDING OFF
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.



THE USE OF A LITTLE OF THIS IDEAL DISINFECTANT DAILY IS ALL THAT IS REQUIRED TO KEEP DOWN THE MOST PERSISTENT SMELLS AND TO DESTROY THE GERMS OF INFECTION.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Price	Number of Shares	For Paid Value Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Divid and Date
				Highest 4th Feb. to now	Lowest 4th Feb. to now	Highest 4th Feb. to now	Lowest 4th Feb. to now	Highest 4th Feb. to now	Lowest 4th Feb. to now	Highest 4th Feb. to now	Lowest 4th Feb. to now	
Banks.												
Hongkong & Sh'hai Banking Corp.	\$800 b. £71	12,000	\$125 all	855 July. 700	Oct. 825	800	{ £2.3/- at ex 1/10% equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14					
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	347 b. 160 b.	10,000 150 60	350 Dec. 305	Oct. 347	342	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.						
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000 £15 5	145 May 133	Jan. 160	160	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.e. for 1912						
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Kung	3820 b.	2,400 \$250 100	847 April 700	Oct. 820	815	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913						
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	3225 b.	12,000 \$100 60	210 April 1924	Jan. 225	215	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913						
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	3150 b. 3395 b.	20,000 \$100 20	160 July 140	Oct. 150	150	\$10 for 1912						
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	3395 b.	8,000 \$250 50	395 Feb. 368	April 395	399	\$27 for 1912						
Shipping.												
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	36 b. 42 b.	30,000 \$25 all	10 Jan. 516	Dec. 6	6	\$1 for 1906						
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	42 b.	20,000 \$60 all	36 Mar. 27½	Nov. 29	29	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14						
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	21 b.	30,000 \$15 all	29½ Jan. 22	Dec. 21	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14						
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	66 b. 66 b.	{ 60,000 £5 } all 79	Jan. 50	Sept. 66	66	{ Final of 3% in'king 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913						
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	80/- b.	3,797,610 £1 all	106 Feb. 70/-	Sept. 80/-	80/-	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1915 C.N.O. 28						
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	337 s.	40,000 \$10 all	49 Mar. 46	Nov. 37	37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14						
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	8105 b.	20,000 \$100 all	96 Feb. 70	Nov. 105	93	\$3 for 1912						
Lurun Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	16 b.	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan. 17	Dec. 16	14½	\$3 for 1897						
Mining.												
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/- b.	1,000,000 £1 all	41 Feb. 33/6	Dec. 32/-	32/-	{ Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14						
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ltd.	33.10 b. 23/6	200,000 £1 all	3.10 Jan. 1.90	Nov. 3.10	3	1/2 for 1909						
Tenoch Mineu Ltd.		160,000 £1 all	39/6 Feb. 19/6	Nov. 25/6	25/6	{ 1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913						
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
Hongkong & K.W.G. Co., Ltd.	368 b.	60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan. 73	Nov. 69	69	\$3.50 for year 1913						
H'kong & W'pea D Co., Ltd.	457 b. 51 b.	50,000 \$50 all	77 Jan. 53	Oct. 575	575	\$3 dividend for year 1913						
Sh'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 b.	56,700 t. 100 all	60 July 50	Dec. 51	51	Tls. 5 for 1913						
Sh'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91 b.	60,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan. 82½	Dec. 91	91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913						
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	25,016 t. 100 t. 100				94	94	Tls. 6 in 29.2.10					
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	1,124 b.	12,000 \$50 25	128 July 120	Dec. 124	124	\$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14						
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 b.	50,000 \$100 all	117½ July 98	Nov. 110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14						
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	71 b.	160,000 \$10 all	9½ Jan. 7	Nov. 71	71	50 cents for 1913						
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	41 b. 41 b.	60,000 \$50 30 45	45 Jan. 44	Feb. 44	41	\$3 for 1914						
Shanghai Lands	101 b.	78,000 £50 all	98 Dec. 89	Ost. 101	101	{ Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13						
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	683 b.	12,000 \$50 all	73 June 66	Feb. 683	682	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14						
H'kong Central Estates	395 b.	10,000 \$100 all	—	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14						
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	131 b.	20,000 t. 50 all	138 July 125	May 131	130	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14						
Hongkong Cotton Co.	36.10 b.	125,000 \$10 all	8½ Mar. 7	June 6.10	6	50 cents 31/7/08						
Kung Yik	114 b.	75,000 t. 10 all	14 Jan. 11	Mar. 11	11½	Tls. 1.2 for year ending 30/11/14						
Laou Kung Mow	72 b.	8,000 t. 100 all	110 Feb. 70	May 72	72	Tls. 12 for 1913						
Shanghai Cottons	84 b.	40,000 t. 50 all	135 Feb. 70	Nov. 84	84	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13						
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	11 b.	60,000 \$10 all	12 May 10	Dec. 11	11	\$1.20 for 1913						
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 b.	50,000 \$5 all	4.80 July 4	April 4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06						
Do. (Spec. shares)												
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7.95 b.	200,000 \$10 all	9 Jan. 7	Nov. 7.95	7.95	70 cts. for 1913.						
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	35 b.	40,000 £5 6	38 June 35	Aug. 36	35	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14						
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	54 b.	400,000 \$10 all	6.80 Jan. 5	Dec. 51	51	\$1.80 per share for 1913						
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	40 b.	90,000 \$10 all	48 Jan. 36	Nov. 40	37	Interim of \$2½ a/c 1914						
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 b.	5,000 \$25 all	217½ July 174	Dec. 190	25	\$2 for 1913						
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	25 b.	60,000 \$10 all	25 June 22	Apr. 25	25	Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913						
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 b.	325,000 5/- all	13/— July 7/—	Feb. 5/4	5.10	{ Interim of T. 1. making T. 2. a/c 1913						
Langkats	40 b.	250,000 g. 10 all	64½ Mar. 28	Dec. 48	48	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14						
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	810 b.	25,000 \$10 all	10½ Jan. 9½	June 10	10	{ 1.00 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914						
Do. (New)	51 b.	50,000 \$10 all	93/6 Jan. 75	cts. Dec. \$1	\$1	70 cts. for 1913						
Philippines Ld.	35 b.	75,000 \$10 all	—	5	5	None						
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	36 b.	—	10	6	6	\$1.50 for 1910.						
Societé des Pâtes de Papier teries du Tonkin	820 b.	13,200 \$50 all	—	20	20	None						
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	44 b.	20,000 \$5 all	5.00 June 4	Nov. 4	4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14						
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	317 b.	50,000 \$10 all	22½ Feb. 17	Jan. 18	17	{ \$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914						

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA**

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Voeux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
£40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED
£11,000 000.**GENUINE PAINTS MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.**

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.**HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,
HOTEL MANSIONS**

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'**"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.**

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes.
Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO's Cigarettes.
Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco,
Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received
by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

CONCERT

in aid of

**LADY LUCARD'S
BELGIAN REFUGEES' FUND**

By the Pupils of the

**MUSIC CLASS OF THE
ITALIAN CONVENT**

to be held at

The Convent, Caine Road,

on

MONDAY & TUESDAY,15th and 16th February, 1915,
commencing each evening

at 6 p.m.

Admission (by ticket): \$1.

CHILDREN'S AFTERNOON:
Saturday, 13th February, 1915,
commencing at 4 p.m.

Entrance: 20 cents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1915.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

15th Inst.

NOTICE is hereby given that

the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.**LOTUS MOKHA**
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' papers any but bona fide consignees' letters, which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURE LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DONE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNFURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTEVIDEO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Farwell Post services to France & Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money cannot be accepted for transmission through the Post without a permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Tai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

Chinese New Year Holidays.

Sunday next, the 14th inst. being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed. There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pihau Banks. Non-bankholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the enquiry counter at the West corner of the building.

On Monday, the 15th and Tuesday, the 16th inst., the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary letters as on Sunday.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

There will be no night steamer for Canton on Sunday and Monday, the 13th and 14th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Philippines Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 13th inst., 2 p.m.

Takao—Per TAKAO SAN M., 13th inst., 2 p.m.

Saigon—Per TIBODAS, 13th inst., 3 p.m.

Bangkok—Per ANNA, 13th inst., 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per TJI LIWONG, 13th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per SHAOHSING, 13th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHE NAN, 13th inst., 4 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, the 18th Feb.

Shanghai & North China—Per HANG SANG, 13th inst., 4 p.m.

Haliphong—Per HOIHOW, 13th inst., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th Feb.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—

Per DAIGI M., 14th Inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HATUM, 14th Feb., 2 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th Feb.

Philippines Islands, Australia, New Zealand Tasmania, and New Guinea—Per Thursday Is., 10 a.m.

Malv. Per HITACHI M., 15th Feb., 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th Feb.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 16th Inst., 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th Feb.

American & Canadian—Shanghai, and N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, via U.S.A., Francisco & U.K. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONGOLIA, 17th Feb., noon.

Japan via Yokohama—Per YATSHING, 17th Feb., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 17th Feb., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Ampong and Taksu—Per BOH SUM, 17th Inst., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 18th Feb.

Philippines Is., Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Is., 10 a.m.

Per ALDENHAM, 24th Inst., 10 a.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, the 1st March.

WEDNESDAY, 24th Feb.

Philippines Is., Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Is., 10 a.m.

Per E. ALDENHAM, 24th Inst., 10 a.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, the 1st March.

MONDAY, 22nd Feb.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and U.S.A.

C. & G. via Tacum (Europe via Siberia)

T. E.—Per SEATTLE MARU, 22nd Inst., 1 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, the 25th Feb.

TUESDAY, 23rd Feb.

Philippines Is.—Per SUNKUANG, 23rd Feb., 3 p.m.

Lowest open air temperature on the 13th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 14th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 15th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 16th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 17th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 18th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 19th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 20th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 21st Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 22nd Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 23rd Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 25th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 26th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 27th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 28th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 29th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 30th Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 31st Feb.

Lowest open air temperature on the 1st Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 2nd Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 3rd Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 4th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 5th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 6th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 7th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 8th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 9th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 10th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 11th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 12th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 13th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 14th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 15th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 16th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 17th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 18th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 19th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 20th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 21st Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 22nd Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 23rd Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 25th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 26th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 27th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 28th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 29th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 30th Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 31st Mar.

Lowest open air temperature on the 1st Apr.